

Abdomen yellow, finely black-punctured on the sides; fourth and fifth segments next the middle with a large, brown, unpunctured patch.

Length $3\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Smaller than *E. Putoni*, to which it is closely allied; but the longer and recurved hinder angles of the pronotum, the black lunate patch on the scutellum, and the difference in puncturing will at once distinguish it from that species.

[To be continued.]

XXXVI.—Notes on the Sulphur-bottom Whale of the New-Zealand Whalers. By JAMES HECTOR, M.D., F.R.S. With a Note by Dr. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S. &c.

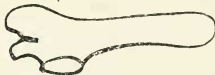
ON the 10th of June last a large whale, reported by the whalers to be a true "sulphur-bottom," was cast ashore in Port Underwood, on the south side of Cook Strait, and an assistant was dispatched from the Museum to secure the skeleton and take measurements.

The carcass was stranded on a rocky point close to deep water, and had to be dragged into a fresh position before it could be handled. It was so much decomposed that the skull and jaws dropped through the flesh during the removal; and on this account the external measurements are not reliable.

The whole of the skeleton was ultimately secured and placed out of reach of the tide to sweeten, the paddles and smaller bones being carefully buried.

The general form of the whale was slender in proportion to the height, the head appearing long and pointed, and the after-part produced, so that the greatest girth was behind the shoulder.

The throat and belly strongly plaited with longitudinal bars of hard skin, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, the interspaces having elastic skin.



Scapula.

The paddles appeared short in proportion to the general size; and there was a low recurved and pointed fin on the back just over the vent, and the same distance from the tip of the tail as the length of the head.

The brain-case is one third the length of the skull. The balcen slightly longer than broad, black on outside edge, shading to pure white inside the mouth. Width of base 2 feet 6 inches.

The following measurements were obtained :—

	ft.	in.
Total length	70	0
Total length of skeleton	67	3
Length of head	19	0
Lower jaw	17	0
Occiput to last rib	14	0
Last rib to first caudal (<i>i. e.</i> vertebra with chevron bone)	16	0
Caudal series of vertebræ	18	3
Length of bones in the paddles, from the glenoid cavity	8	6
Width across phalanges	1	3
Distance from anus to tip of tail	17	0
(Penis 3 feet in front of anus.)		
Tip of tail to hump	18	0
Height of hump	2	0
Length of base of hump	1	0
Length of shoulder-blade	5	9
Height	2	10

Fifteen ribs, longest 10 feet.

Stomach contained a quantity of stones. Colour black above, and yellow on the belly.

Note by Dr. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S. &c.

This is evidently not only a whale that has not yet been described, but it is also the type of a new genus, peculiar for the shortness of its pectoral fins, its plaited belly, and low recurved and pointed fin placed over the vent, and very peculiar among all whalebone-whales for the form of its bladebone (*see* figure).

The sulphur-bottom of New-Zealand is very distinct from the sulphur-bottom of California, which is named *Sibbaldius sulphureus* by Cope. It is evidently the type of a new genus, and may be entered in the catalogues as *Stenobalæna xanthogaster*.

XXXVII.—*On Priority in the Discovery of the Canal-System in Foraminifera.* By Messrs. PARKER, JONES, and BRADY.

To the Editors of the Annals and Magazine of Natural History.

GENTLEMEN,

That portion of Mr. Carter's communication to your August *Ann. & Mag. N. Hist.* Ser. 4. Vol. xiv. 21